

Joyful Learning Experiences

UDL 3.0: Design Options for <u>Welcoming Interests & Identities (guideline 7)</u> Nurture joy and play (consideration 7.3)

What is "joy" in learning?

Joy in learning can be defined as a positive emotional state characterized by engagement, curiosity, and satisfaction derived from the learning process. It is about finding meaning and purpose in the educational journey.

Joy in learning is characterized by:

- Feelings of activation, vigor, and enthusiasm
- · Motivation to explore course materials
- Effort, exertion, and absorption in the learning process
- A sense of the learning being meaningful and purposeful
- Experiencing learning as intrinsically motivating
- Feeling connected to others and the learning content
- Having one's identity and experiences reflected in the learning

Why should we consider joy an essential part of any learning experience design?

Designing learning experiences that facilitate joy:

- Enhances motivation, engagement, and persistence in learning
- Promotes cognitive broadening and creativity
- Creates stronger neural connections, facilitating long-term retention of course material
- Builds resilience and coping skills
- · Fosters social connections and collaborative learning
- Counteracts negative emotions/experiences that can interfere with learning

What can faculty do to foster joy in learning?

Faculty can foster joy in learning by:

- Designing learning experiences that are relevant to students' lives, identities, and contexts
- Connecting content to real-world applications and students' goals
- Allowing for multiple pathways and modes of learning/engagement
- Ensuring activities and assignments have clear goals and provide optimal challenges and opportunities for skill use
- Supporting autonomy and choice, offering options in project topics or submission modes
- Providing specific, growth-oriented feedback that celebrates progress, guides improvement, and fosters a sense of accomplishment
- Incorporating collaborative, interactive, and social learning approaches
- Creating safe spaces for students to share ideas and experiences
- Cultivating a growth mindset and celebrating progress
- Modeling joy in learning and enthusiasm and passion for the subject matter

References

Csikszentmihalyi, M. (1990). Flow: The psychology of optimal experience. Harper & Row. Fredrickson, B. L. (2001). The role of positive emotions in positive psychology: The broaden-and-build theory of positive emotions. *American Psychologist*, 56(3), 218-226.

- Ryan, R. M., & Deci, E. L. (2000). Self-determination theory and the facilitation of intrinsic motivation, social development, and well-being. *American Psychologist*, 55(1), 68-78.
- Shernoff, D. J., & Anderson, B. (2014). Enacting flow and student engagement in the college classroom. In A.C. Parks and S. M. Schueller (Eds.), *The Wiley-Blackwell Handbook of Positive Psychological Interventions*, (194-212).